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*The Philippine Islands and Their People.* A record of personal observation and experience, with a short summary of the more important facts in the history of the Archipelago. By DEAN C. WORCESTER, Assistant Professor of Zoology, University of Michigan. Pp. xix, 529. Price, \$4.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1898.

Professor Worcester's book is as meritorious as it is opportune. The author's preparation was derived from extensive travels and explorations in nearly all parts of the Philippines. In 1887-88 he was one of a party which, prompted by "an interest in the study of birds, as well as a desire to aid in the exploration of a little-known country," spent eleven months in the Archipelago and visited fifteen of the islands. In 1890 Professor Worcester and one of his former fellow-explorers returned to the Philippines and continued their explorations for a further period of two years and eight months. Being naturalists as well as explorers, the author and his associates did not follow the usual lines of travel, but spent much of their time in the interior of the islands and among the primitive and oft-times barbarous tribes which constitute a large portion of the population. The reader of Professor Worcester's book finds it hard to decide which passion is stronger in the author, the love for science or the fondness for adventure; he needed both to accomplish his work, and he possesses both in a high degree.

The story of the dangers encountered by Professor Worcester in his contact with disease and savagery is sometimes humorous, often thrilling, and always interesting; the purpose of this review, however, precludes the discussion of that side of the book. This is the less to be regretted since in the book itself these are incidental to the description of the "Philippine Islands and Their People."

This record of personal observation and experience presents a very instructive concrete picture of the governmental institutions, political and clerical, which Spain has imposed upon the Philippines. The author is everywhere temperate in his statements, but his description of Spanish oppression compels the use of strong language. After depicting some of the inhuman devices resorted to by the government officials to compel the people of the island of Panay to pay their tax levies, he says (p. 237):

"The simple fact is that many of these poor people spend their lives in a fruitless effort to meet their obligations to a government which neither protects their lives and property nor allows them arms to protect themselves; which utterly fails to give them justice if they become involved in legal difficulties; which does not construct roads, build bridges, or open up means of land communication

and transportation; which makes no adequate provision for the education of their children, and treats them as suspects if they gain education abroad; which offers no relief if starvation or pestilence overtakes them; which even drafts the men for soldiers and then confiscates their property and imprisons their wives and children, because they cannot alone meet their obligations to the government which their husbands, brothers and sons are fighting to defend."

The record of the incidents of governmental oppression that came under the author's personal observation during his three and a half years' residence in the Philippines is a convincing corroboration of the literal accuracy of the foregoing sentences.

The church everywhere occupies such a prominent place in the government of the Philippines that Professor Worcester and his associates were brought into contact with it wherever they went, and the author's testimony regarding the religious institutions and officials ought to be valuable. He is not a Catholic, and in order to be fair, he makes his indictment chiefly by quoting from a Catholic, John Foreman, whose book on "The Philippine Islands" appeared in 1892. Professor Worcester commends the work of the Jesuits. They "stand for education and morality, while among their number are to be found the only men in the Archipelago engaged in scientific research." With the exception of the Jesuits the clerical orders are severely criticised. The state has entrusted the work of education to these religious orders, but they have neglected it and have joined the state in the business of extortion. He says (p. 347):

"It is certainly not too much to say that, in spite of some bright exceptions to the general rule of ignorance and brutish licentiousness, the friars as a class exert an extremely bad influence. The unwisdom of allowing them privileges in the Philippines which would not be accorded them elsewhere would seem to have been sufficiently demonstrated. That their evil practices have been one of the potent causes leading to the recent revolt, no one doubts who is the least familiar with social and political conditions in the Philippines; and much can be said in favor of the insurgents' demand that they be expelled from the colony and their places taken by *clerigos*, or secular clergymen not belonging to any order."

The author pictures in detail the social conditions obtaining in different parts of the Archipelago. It is very evident that the Philippines are fitted only for a paternal government which must be administered with vigor and justice. If they ever become capable of self-government, especially those who are not inhabitants of Luzon, it will only be after a long tutelage. Professor Worcester's

record of personal observation indicates very clearly that the Philipinos need three things above all others, honest government, sanitary regulations and education.

The economic resources of the Philippines are briefly considered in various parts of the book and in the appendix, which contains "notes on the natural resources . . . . and the conditions governing their development." That the islands are fertile and are stocked with valuable mineral resources is certain; but the extent to which industry can exploit these resources will depend not only upon the amount of capital invested but also upon securing efficient labor. "The native is a philosopher. He works when obliged to, and rests whenever he can get an opportunity." For the present it would seem that the requisite labor must be imported to a considerable extent. This labor must of course be drawn from tropical and sub-tropical countries; the climate of the Philippines will always keep the people of the temperate zones from settling in large numbers in the Archipelago.

EMORY R. JOHNSON.